

Figure 1

The localisation of VASP at *Listeria* surface is not affected by PxA. PtK2 cells expressing GFP-VASP were infected with *Listeria monocytogenes* and after 3 hours injected with 5 mg/mL PxA (needle concentration). Alexa Fluor 594-labelled dextran was included in the injection mixture to identify injected cells. Forty minutes after injection, PtK2 cells were fixed and stained with Alexa Fluor 350-conjugated phalloidin. In un.injected cells, *Listeria* induced the formation of normal actin tails (arrows in A), which were short and ill-defined in cells that received PxA (arrow in C). GFP-VASP, which localises in a polarised manner at the surface of motile bacteria (arrowheads in B) was not affected by the injection of PxA (arrowheads in D). Scale bar: 2 μ m.

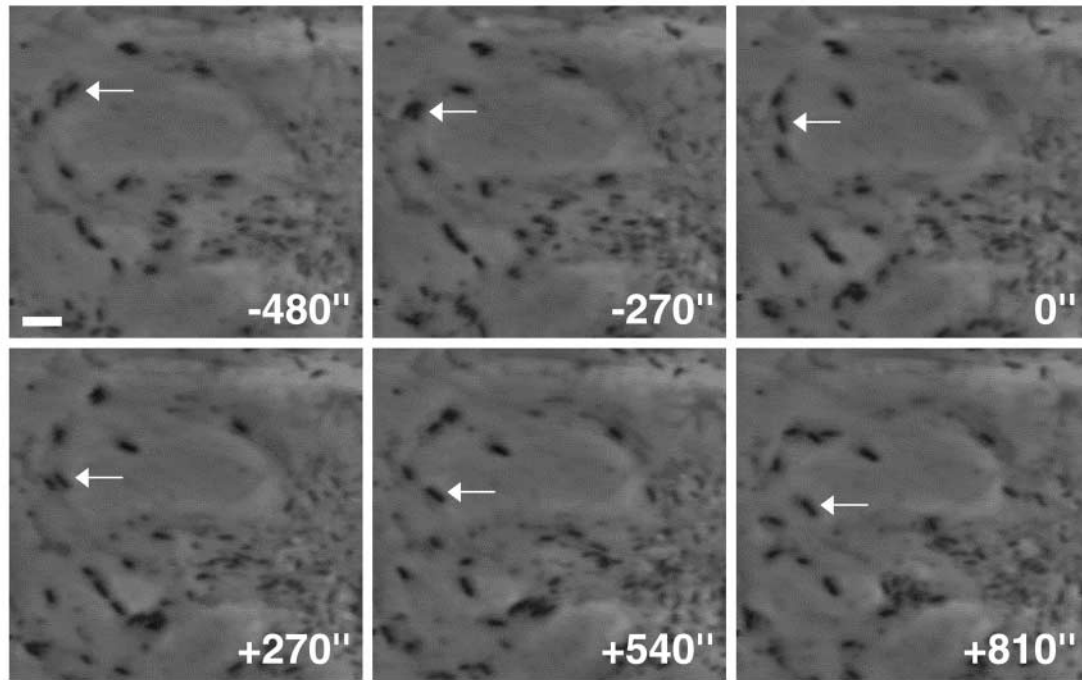


Figure 2

The ability of PxA to interact with proline-rich regions is essential for its inhibitory action on *Listeria* motility. PtK2 cells infected with the *Listeria* mutant ActA5 were injected with 5 mg/mL PxA and followed by video microscopy. The motility of this *Listeria* mutant, which typically induces the formation of short actin tails and moves very slowly, was not affected by the injection of PxA (arrows). Scale bars: 10 μ m.